THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEI

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. pend the blood of tens of thousands of free men PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE, your own submission. Their domestic institu-NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

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Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker

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separately, the extra copies will not be sent. POSTAGE. for one year, is as follows:

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Only until Congress could be convened.

This power I would willingly confer rather than the nation should perish. Rather than see the usual rates.

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accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beount charged for their publication.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel. J. M. TH-FORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company.

THE DAILY SENTINEL for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.

All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'plis.

The Laborer. Stand up-erect! Thou hast the form, And likeness of thy God!-who more? A soul as dauntless mid the storm Of daily life, a heart as warm And pure, as breast e'er wore.

What then?-Thou art as true a man As moves the human mass among; As much a part of the great plan That with creation's dawn began, As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy? the high In station, or in wealth the chief? The great, who coldly pass the by, With proud step and averted eye? Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast, What were the proud one's scorn to thee? A feather, which thou mightest cast Aside, as idly as the blast The light leaf from the tree.

Absence of noble self-respect, Death, in the breast's consuming fires, To that high nature which aspires Forever, till thus checked. These are thine enemies-thy worst; They chain thee to thy lowly lot;

No:-uncurb'd passions, low desires,

Thy labor and thy life accursed, Oh, stand erect! and from them burst! And longer suffer not! Thou art thyself thine enemy;

The great!-what better they than thou? As theirs, is not thy will as free? Has God with equal favors thee Neglected to endow?

True, wealth thou hast not-'tis but dust; Nor place-uncertain as the wind; But that thou hast which, with thy crust And water, may despise the lust Of both—a noble mind.

With this, and passions under ban, True faith, and holy trust in God, Thou art the peer of any man. Look up, then: that thy little span Of lite may be well trod!

The Volunteer's Burial.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

'Tis eve: one brightly beaming star Shines from the eastern heaven afar, To light the footsteps of the brave, Slow marching to a comrade's grave.

The chill North wind has sunk to sleep: The sweet South breathes, as low and deep, The martial clang is heard, the tread Of those who bear the silent dead. And whose the form, all stark and cold.

Thus ready for the loosened mould, And stretched upon so rude a bier? Thine, soldier, thine! the Volunteer. Poor Volunteer! the shot, the blow,

Or swift disease had laid him low; And few his early loss deplore-His battle fought, his journey o'er. Alas! no wife's fond arms caressed,

His cheek no tender mother pressed, No pitying soul was by his side, As lonely in his tent he died. He died-the Volunteer-at noon:

At evening came the small platoon That soon will leave him to his rest. With sods upon his manly breast

Hark to their fire! his only knell-More solemn than the passing bell; For, ah! it tells a spirit flown, Unshriven, to the dark unknown,

His deeds and fate shall fade away. Forgotten since his dying day, And never on the roll of Fame Shall be inscribed his humble name.

Alas! like him, how many more Lie cold upon Potomac's shore! How many green unnoted graves Are bordered by those placid waves!

Sleep! soldier, sleep! from sorrow free. And sin and strife. 'Tis well with thee, 'Tis well; though not a single tear Laments the buried Volunteer!

Selected Miscellany.

Speech of Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania -- An Appeal for the Liberation mended.

At the close of the debate on the financial bill before the House of Congress last Wednes- It is estimated that one fifth of the taxation of day, THAD. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, made the Federal Government will fail upon the State a speech, from which we make the following of New Fork. Indeed, it has heart, and would the representation of the loyal States, and would

How, then, and when, will this war end? In taxation it would bear a larger proportion other words, how can the South be wholly ex- Thus, of a Federal war tax of \$200,000,000 hausted? It will not end until the Government shall more fully comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, in which one party or the other must be reduced to hopeless feebleness, and the power of future efforts shall be utterly annihilated. This is a said but true alternative. The South can never be reduced to that condition so long as this war is prosecuted on its present principles—so long as they are left the means of cultivating their fields through forced labor. You may ex

and billions of money year after year without being any nearer the end, unless you reach it by tions give them great advantages in war. They know that, and no not withdraw a single hand from the cultivation of their soil. Their white men can be spared for the army, old and infirm ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, can oversee the slaves and all their industrial pursuits can go on uninterrupted. Although the black man never lift a weapon, he is really the

mainstay of the war.

To end the war successfully and promptly, therefore, the slaves must be made our allies. Iniversal emancipation must be proclaimed Then would this war cease in six months. It could not be maintained, even if the liberated slaves should not lift their hand against their of the club 30 00 masters. Their fields would no longer produce the means by which they sustain the war, and ate and necessary result. Which is most to be abhorred, a rebellion of slaves fighting for their liberty, or a rebellion of freemen fighting to mur-der the nation? But it will be said that the Con-The postage on the Weekly State Sentinel, and mailed stitution does not authorize Congress to interfere with slavery in the States. That is true, so long as the Constitution and the laws are supreme, as Within the United States 25cents, in times of peace. But when the Constitution is repudiated and set at defiance by rebels too powerful to be put down by peaceful means, the Constitution grants a supplementary power which it was impossible to define. The Constitution says that "the President shall take care that the laws 33% shall be faithfully executed," and that creates him for the time of emergency as much a dicta-Wdekly Services, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added. with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Amounting deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; the public safety, whether the means were inwithout notice free. scribed on their tables or not. This power, of course, ought to be limited, and ought to exist

months resurrection in the flesh of stern Old all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not would arm the free nearly of color, as he did at would arm the free people of color, as he did at New Orleans. He would march into the heart of slavedom, not to pick cotton and open the ports for trade, but to put weapons in every free man's hands. He would end the war by a wholesome hanging of the leaders. In three months with 100,000 soldiers, he would put down the re-Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point bellion. The necessity of a dictatorship is evident to snatch the nation from the jaws of death. May this necessity never again arise, for it is as fearful as the insurrection of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard. The one is the greatest for good the other for mischief. The power is given to suppress the rebellion, hence, also the power of emancipation, even if the Constitution were silent on this power, and it became necessary for the safety of the people. The first law of nature would give it. It would be asked, why liberate the slaves of all instead of confining it to those of rebels only? There would be great difficulty in executing such a law. Perjury, fraud and falsehood would screen half the guilty. Our object should be not only to end this terrible war, but to prevent its recurrence. Slavery is the cause of it. Hatch up a compromise now, and leave this germ of evil behind, and it will soon again overrun the entire South. Even if you freed three-fourths of the slaves, you would have expended countless treasures and untold lives in vain. I would do no injustice to loyal men, and though not recognizing the right of one man to hold another as mere property, I would treat loyal slaveholders fairly by pledging the faith of the nation for their compensation. The war is now costing at the rate of five hundred millions a year. Deduct the price of the price of the slaves in the border States from one year's expense of the war, and it would show a balance in favor of emancipation of four hundred and forty millions. Manumit the slaves, and the war would end in six months. Leave them to the rebels, and I doubt if six years will end it. Six years with slavery, and a debt of two billions! All nations have used emancipa tion as a legitimate means of warfare. Hannibal liberated the slaves of Rome, and used them against their masters. When Virginia rebelled against England, Lord Dunmore issued a proclamation offering freedom to those slaves belonging to rebel masters who should join the troops at Yorktown. Many hundred joined him, and they fought bravely Manumission would be merciful, while at the same time I admit it to be the most terrible weapon in our armory."

> Federal and Foreign Taxation. The New York Argus presents the following considerations upon the future necessities of the Government, and the ability of the people to meet the enlarged demands which will be made upon them for its support, which can not fail to

arrest the attention of the thoughtful reader: In the discussion of the subject of taxation, the press, which is expressing sounder views than heretofore, falls into a general error in regard to our capacity to endure taxation, compared with other nations. For instance, the New York Herald is accustomed daily to reiterate this argu-

Are we not able to stand a heavier tax than

Great Britain, with her impoverished population? Yet in the beginning of the Crimean war, an in-come tax of \$50,000,000, pledged to the payment of loans for the war, was levied by the British Parliament, and that was distinct from the other taxes. The whole taxation for the support of the Government has, in recent years, been from \$360,000,000 to \$370,000,000 per annum, or about one million per day. In 1815 Great Britain floated an unfunded debt of \$355, 000,000, and paid \$360,000,000 in taxes, when her population was only half as large as ours is now. Will it be said that twenty-four millions of American freemen have not the public virtue or the patriotism, or that they have not the ability to bear as much taxation as twelve mlliions of Englishmen, particularly when the object to be

attained is infinitely more precious than that for which England contended? The impoverished population of Great Britain only pay taxes indirectly. The immense capital represented by lands, buildings, ships, money and machinery, far exceeding ours in value, contributes the immense revenues that support the Gov-

ernment and sustain the debt. But the people of Great Britain bave no State Governments to support, few municipalities, no system of governmental education, and their aggregate of taxation is by so much lessened.

The people of the State of New York pay in direct taxes for State and municipal purpose nearly two millions a year. We take the figures

Town taxes.....\$2,776,802 State..... 4,376,167

\$18,956,024 Village taxation is omitted in this aggregate; so that the total, allowing for the increase of this year, may be fairly stated at twenty millions. The canal tolls this year are four millions, which go to meet the interest and Sinking Fund of the Canal debt, and carry a surplus to the general fund debt.

We allude to the capal revenues in connection with this subject of taxation, because in many of the States the revenues of the public works are wholly inadequate to meet the interest of the debts for their construction, or, in some cases, even to pay the cost of maintenance and repair. In such States the interest of the debt must be met by taxation; as portions of it, for a long series of years have had to be even in this State. of the Slaves-A Dictator Recom- loval States to bear Federal taxation, we must

take into consideration existing State taxes and of New York. Indeed, it has nearly one-fifth of bear that proportion of direct taxes. Of indirect

will not even make the attempt; and a large de- world than the wild beasts that ahabit its forests ficit of taxation, on the basis we have estimated, and plains. must be left, either to swell the general debt, or The negro, however, is nor destitute of some

ions of the Press. in the State. It was made up of the solid and attended with disastrous consequences.

-We publish to day the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention held on the 8th of a proceeding. In this case, there will be four January. We can not see any fault that a Dem | millions of the black population to care for. They

the Convention as a Bright concern, &c. In ma. and likewise their distaste to leave the country, king this charge, they show one of two things, would be insuperable objections, if there were no that they are either very ignorant or very dishonest; for every man put in nomination supported If the negro is, by the fate of war, emancipa-Douglas. Now if the Convention had been a ted, while a majority of them will remain in the Bright affair, would they have taken all the can- South, vast numbers will spread over the Eastern didates from the Douglas ranks?

The 8th of January, 1862, was a proud day much was expected; and nobly did it meet the anenemy; and every effort was made to deter Democrats from attending, and to render it odious in the estimation of the people. The result shows how futile is all opposition when the Democracy are fully aroused; it is an admitted fact that the Convention was the largest, the most intelligent, and the most dignified and patriotic body of men ever assembled in this or any of the Western States. It was composed of the best and most intelligent men of the State, which fact of itself. is sufficient to silence the calumny which the Abolitionists urged against it, that it was called by a clique, and was to be controlled by only a portion of the Democracy of the State.

The result of the Convention is most gratifying. The ticket is unexceptionable. It is composed of gentlemen well-known throughout the State, and against whom nothing can be said. Plymouth Democrat.

resolutions, in the main, all that any reasonable By so doing we may come to sensible cenclupolitician could ask or expect. The resolutions sions.

party paper, we raise the ticket at our editorial head where it shall remain until victory perches upon the Democratic banner on the evening of the second Tuesday of October next .- Starke County | cheap.

be found a synopsis of the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention. The Convention to say the least, was a decided success. Its deliberations were characterized by a degree the President's conversation with Jim Lane, we of enthusiasm and unanimity unparalleled. The find in the last received Philadelphia Inquirer: delegates reflected but the voice of the people, who are determined that a change of policy is form is broad enough for all true patriots of the President Lincoln, General Lane and Senator -Marion Journal.

For the Daily State Sentinel. Systems of Labor.

thoughts at this important crisis on the passing events of the day, including the probability of negro slavery being crushed out of these United States, and the consequences that must inevitably follow in their train. It is not my design to be tions of the farmers of that State, which will apmixed up in a discussion of the cause or causes ply, with a change of prices to suit the different that led to this fratricidal strife, but merely to localities, to other places as well: speak of things as they are, and what may be Are the tarmers of the West willing and satis their ultimate condition. Previous to the war fied to raise wheat at an average price of fifty cents a bushel, and pork at less on an average cotton was cultivated to the full extent of the demands made by the manufacturers of the raw ar
specific and pork at less on an average than \$2 a hundred, and help to pay their share of \$95,000 to the brother-in-law of the Secretary of ticle, both in Europe and in our own country, and offered to the purchaser of their fabrics at a offered to the purchaser of their fabrics at a Gen. Fremont's and McKinstry's hangers-on; very reasonable rate, so that the most indigent compensation to members of Congress both for persons in community could clothe themselves their membership and as Colonels in the army, with ease from their daily earnings. This decided advantage to the poor had grown out of a well digested organized system of slave labor which had become a domestic and patriarchal institution; and should it be seriously disturbed in its long established organization, that now seems to threaten it, will be attended with more serious difficulties and disasters than can be imagined with more serious ship, Randolph county, Indiana, in reference to

of its government.

county taxes are, we believe, as unknown as State There is another fact which can be practically taxes. There are no educational taxes, and the demonstrated; and has its foundation in physical cost of church support falls mainly upon land in science, that labor either by the white man or the shape of tithes. Our voluntary religious system is more expensive, for it is larger, and still in as to produce a firm and substantial ground work the process of development, with all the expense of prosperity within or as you immediately ap-of "construction" upon it. In estimating, then, the capacity of our people | zones that man works willingly and is able to acto bear taxation, we must re-arrange the figures, complish his task-possessing energy and thrift and take into account our system of local debt with the perseverance peculiar to the climate, ac and taxation. An annual Federal levy of \$200, cumulates a comfortable living for himself and 000,000 imposes on New York a taxation of \$60, family, and contributes to feed the million. Not 000,000. If the Federal levy is reduced to \$100, so with the tropics. There die white man would 000,000, the share of New York will be still \$40, perish, whether he works voluntarily or by com-000,000. Where a day's labor brings a dollar, pulsion; whilst the negro by hature being endowthe expenses of war rise rapidly-for the soldier's ed peculiarly to resist the great heat of the clipay is graduated by the rate of the laborer's mate, as well as the malaria, makes him physwages. But the capacity of such a people to pay ically capable of enduring the toils of the field. but this work the negro will not do, nor will any ard. We must make a day's wages the unit of other race of men except it be by compulsion and they above all nations are better qualified

The people of New York can endure a taxation of sixty millions a year, direct and indirect. Such ted and happy in their situation. The negro race an imposition implies increased labor; exacting has never manifested much intellect. It has not economies and no little suffering on the part of produced in all the past, going back to the ut the people. But can the people of the new States bear their proportionate share? Can Wisconsin world, only as they have been used as slaves. and Iowa, already oppressed by three-fold debts; Science in any of its departments has never yet can Illinois and Indiana, with their experience of dawned upon benighted Africa. The natural gift taxation; can devastated Missouri and Kentucky, of soil-its rich luxurious vegetation have avail torn by contending armies, meet these require- ed nothing to the natives. They have slept for nents?

Some of these States will make every sacrifice ages without appreciating the value of their native country. Africa has been of less benefit to to maintain honor and credit; some despairing, the advancement of the commercial and civilized

to be borne by loyal and powerful States like New excellent attributes of character. Affection is a predominant trait, and the negro frequently surpasses other races that possess more intellect. It Democratic State Convention-Opin- is in bold contrast to the American Indian, whose intellect is not much, if any, superior to the ne-DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- This body gro, but is almost destitute of the noble quality has met, acted and each delegate returned to his of affection. It is comparatively a stranger t home. Its proceedings will be found tolerably him. Hence the Indian is unfit for a servant, and full on our first page. The Convention was per- can not with safety be used as a slave. He can haps the largest delegated body ever assembled not be trusted, and the attemet to do so has been

conservative men of the party. Its action, as set forth in the published proceedings, is clear, explicit and satisfactory to every Democrat, so far nest. Seven hundred thousand of the hardy and as we have heard an expression. The platform | brave sons of the North are to meet in the field adopted suits us admirably, and upon it we can go into the canvass with an assurance of success. be the conflict—for "few shall part where many We congratulate the Democracy of the State up- meet." The end has not yet come-the probaon the success which attended the deliberations bility is that the rebels will be defeated, and the of the Convention It argurs well for a Demo- South completely vanquished. If such should cratic victory in October .- Franklin Dem. | be the result, would it not destroy their peculiar RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. | institution? Admit it to be so for the purpose of There appears to be a disposition on the part selves. What, then is to be done? To colonize of some of the Douglas papers to find fault with is out of the question, and entirely impracticable. the action of the Convention. They denounce We have not the ability, for their great numbers,

and Western States. Now I ask the question for The object of the Convention was to reunite candid thought, what will be the sequel in making the Democratic party in Indiana. The Conven. this great and immediate change in our social retion very properly left Bright and Wright to take | lations?-a change made in a day, which ought care of themselves, and made a ticket that both for the benefit of the whites or the slave taken at wings of the party can unite upon .- Orange Co. least fifty years to consummate it? It will convulse the manufacturing, mechanical and laboring classes throughout the civilized world. The for the Democracy of Indiana. Never was there the South will be broken up from the foundaorganized labor of the useful products of a Convention assembled in any State upon which the South will fill the place? The white man can not, for, with all his endurance, he is physically ticipations of the people The cry had gone forth in the sugar, rice and cotton fields in the midst of for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the malaria and under a scorehing sun. And no compensation, no inducement whatever will be sufficient to stimulate the negro to be of any practical utility, for his voluntary services will not be reliable. The blacks will grow more and more indolent till the whole South will become a desolate waste. Instead of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of cotton exported yearly, saying nothing about sugar, rice and tobacco, it will dwindle down to probably the one-fourth of that amount. If there are persons who disbelieve this opinion, let them inform themselves in regard to Jamaica and see the result of immediate ema ation in that island. History records no par allel of so great a change in the body politic; and nothing but mad, blind fanaticism would enter tain such an idea. The subject is fraught with such important events that it reaches its influence to the hearth-stone in every hamlet throughout They possess in an eminent degree the Jefferso It would starve the millions that depend upon the products of the South; it would deprive other, from the use of the essentials of hving comforta-THE STATE CONVENTION. - The Democratio bly, and ruin the negro, making him more de-State Convention which assembled at Indianapo- pendent on the whites than when in servitude lis on the 8th inst. is said to have been the larg- The old and infirm would be a public charges est one of any party that ever assembled at the onerous in the extreme, added to the war tax. Capital. Every county in the State, with five and other taxes would swell the expenses almost exceptions, was fully represented. The proceedings were harmonious, the speeches able, and the this matter with coolness, and not with passion.

we publish on our first page, and ask for them a | Conquer the rebels, I say, under the Constitucareful and unprejudiced reading. They are em- tion and the laws, but leave the domestic instituinently conservative and patriotic and must find a tion to take care of itself, and then we may all be hearty respone in the heart of every true Union come once more a happy and powerful nation. man in the State. The nominees are just the But should a wild pernicious policy prevail, the right men for the right places.

Although the Press is not strictly a political or plantations will become jungles for wild beasts

THE STATE CONVENTION .- In to-day's paper will The Return of Fugitive Slaves-The President's Position on the Question -He Knows no Authority for Yielding Them. The following reiteration by Mr. Chorrur of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1862. imperitively demanded, and that speedily, or the I am authorized by those who were present at utter ruin of the country is inevitable. The plat-I am authorized by those who were present at

country to stand and strive upon. The ticket | Pomeroy, to assure you again that the idea which nominated is a good one and unexceptionable in any particular. We shall have more to say of was distinctly this: the men composing the ticket in a future number. "That the rebel States, having by their own in

sane action abolished slavery in all its relations with our Government, by repudiating our protection, they can make no claim on us for fugitives. The Advantages of well Organized and that, therefore, the United States can not re turn them, without enslaving free men." Mn EDITOR: It is my desire to disclose a few To this conclusion the President said he had come after deliberate thought.

W. A. CROFFUT. Pertinent Questions.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald asks some ques-

and corn at present prices pay for these extrava-gances, and are the people willing to stand it?

A Murdesous Assault in the "Burnt District." Indiana.

at the present moment by the most far-seeing a murderous attack by, as is alleged, a trio be-statesmen longing to a secret cabal of Abolitionists, on a It is an established fact that no man can ration Mr. Samuel Norton, of that township. We are controvert, that a system of organized labor also in receipt of a communication on the same whether it be free or slave, is the backbone and bulwark of any nation. It is the nucleus of ton was engaged in the evening in cutting some wealth and prosperity which concentrates and wood at his residence, he was fired upon by one wealth and prosperity which concentrates and gives vitality to all other branches of industry; it is the base upon which all departments of government must rest, without which government would have no adhesive quality; would crumble to pieces like a rope of sand; discord and confusion would prevail; continual intestine wars, no government, no safety of life or property. And to prove these assertions, it will be only necessary to point to Mexico and the States of South America are affected upon by one wood at his residence, he was fired upon by one from Winchester. One ball passed through the fleshy part of the left thigh, while another shattered the bones below the knee of one of his legs. Our communication informs us that the would-be assassins left Mr. Norton, after shooting him down, to visit a neighbor of Mr. Norton, but who luckily was absent, and thus escaped. The reso-Mexico and the States of South America, or any lutions of the meeting are strong in their condemother country that has not secured this important nation of the murderous outrage, and give notice and fundamental condition in the construction of that the citizens will repel all such attacks by force.-Cin. Enq.

Our Army Correspondence-Letter from Kentucky. Financial and Commercial Summary CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE,

January 23, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Time moves along, but this grand army is still at a stand. We are yet on in all the leading cities, and the rumors and specthe bank of Green River, and in the mud up to our eyes. The river has been on another "high," but is beginning to sober off. Cheerfulness reigns supreme among the soldiers. Every one is on the tip-toe in anticipation of an encounter with the much talked of Buckner and his con-

On Tuesday night about 8 o'clock a few rebels came up to Rowlet's Station, set fire to the depot and storehouse, and then "vamosed." All this was done within sight of our pickets and within two miles of camp. Pretty bold work! Marand. ing parties are constantly scouring the country on this war, unless at an enormous sacrifice between this and Bowling Green. The bold and fearless Major of the 6th Indiana is anxious to ge. after them with a sharp stick, but Gen. Mc-

Cook will not permit any scouting.

On last Friday our pickets came rushing in, announcing that a large rebel force was advanc-Gen. McCook immediately sent out several regiments to their relief. Although the mud was very deep, they went on double quick. Captain Stone's battery was ready to open out at the first sight of the enemy. But it was soon discovered to be a false alarm. Buckner certainly has more sense than to try this point.

We are looking anxiously for a forward move, but it is doubtful when, although three days' rations have been ordered and prepared, but this soldiers are used to. This, the 6th Indiana, is not in quite as good condition as heretofore. The measles are making sad havoc among the men. No deaths have occurred, and it is hoped will not. Other regiments are suffering in like manner. Every thing is being done that can be by the officers to preserve their general good health. Col. Crittenden is home on sick furlough. Lieut. Col. Prather is in command. Major Abbott visits regularly around the camp, seeing that

the officers have their men all out on drill. He is a great favorite with them, a most excellent officer and a brave one. The weather for the past few weeks has been very disagreeable. At present the appearance is

rather better, the weather appears to be settled and the mud drying up.

There is no other regiment in Kentucky deserves more praise than this, yet withal it seems that they are not so much favored as some others. The Enfield rifles that Gov. Morton sent them have been taken from them and old muskets that have been altered from the flint lock to percussion, and will kill at either end, given them. These are the guns now used by the flanking

It is understood that Col. Crittenden has been promoted to a Brigadier General, and that Capt. P. P. Baldwin, Co. A, has received a Captain's change are as follows: commission in the regular army. The truth of these reports is not known here. They are both good officers and reflect credit on the War De-

Our Army Correspondence - Letter from Western Virginia.

CAMP NORTH BRANCH, January 24, 1862. MR. EDITOR: Since the "Romney races" day after day has been spent in active preparation for | brokers, &c., but not as regards farmers and regsomething "desperate," but where the blow is to fall is a secret not generally known, and should however, as select currency, and the same may not be told if it was; you must, therefore, con- be said of Kentucky bank paper. tent yourself and a sait developments. One thing may be safely said, we Hoosiers don't care when bankers handle them gingerly the people do not. we fight, or when or what numbers the enemy are, The weather has been very changeable. We but are ever ready to obey an order of "For- have had rain, frost, snow, and yesterday it was ward!" and ever reluctant to turn back, disliking as mild as spring. nothing so much as rusting in camp so long as The extreme high stage of water in the river there is work to be done.

We are now provided with comfortable tents, a off a good deal of that done with those towns luxury not enjoyed for the preceding six weeks, bordering on the river. and if suffered to remain in them much longer | The water is now falling rapidly. The re the men will begin to murmur and ask "How ceipts of hogs have been moderate, and the delong are we going to wait?" "What are we lying | mand good at full prices, in the fore part of the still for?" "Why don't the officers give us a week, but they gave way the last three days, and chance?" Such expressions already begin to under advices from Northern Illinois and Iowa, greet one's ears in moving around the camp. There are several regiments here who have over 2,000 head having been received frem Chinever seen a live "secesh," and are almost crazy | cago, and about 2,000 from Iowa, and there is

One of the Captains of a recently arrived regi- that section. Under these advices and facts, priment had his company out for drill this afternoon, ces declined to \$3 15@3 30, and dressed hogs and, desiring to form them in two ranks, gave his | sold to the extent of 1,500 head yesterday at \$3.05 commands as follows: 'Get in here! Get in! Get @3 20, the latter for lots averaging 260 lbs. in, in two rows!" Get up thicker! Get up!" The weather became quite warm yesterday, the "Bunch up! bunch up! so you can be counted!" thermometer being up to 60 rendering it too Such are not strictly according to Hardee, but are warm to slaughter, which helped to depress the perhaps intended as an improvement; be that as | market. t may, the men seemed to comprehend their Tuesday (yesterday) the market was very dull meaning. Having formed his men after a fashion, and hardly enough done to establish quotations. off he started, exclaiming "Left! left!" at every The sales were: step. Before proceeding far, however, he turned 200 head averaging 230 lbs at\$3 20 his head, and finding some of his company were 600 country dressed 260 3 20 not carrying their guns according to his idea of 400 military accuracy he orders: "Stick back them butts there; stick back the butts of them pieces be quick, or I'll get back there and warm the wax in some of your ears." Having delivered himself of this warning Mr. Brass Buttons again turns his head to the front and marched forward, apparently quite satisfied with his proficiency in military exercises. He had not proceeded far, however, when his eyes fell upon a crooked stick immedi ately under his feet, which ne mistook for a snake. Instantly he sprang to one side exclaiming, "Holy Jesus, what a sarpent." A general shout was the response from his company.

A short time since a parcel of recruits were season, and it may exceed it, as the scarcity of posted as pickets, when an officer, to test them, | cooperage in Illinois and Iowa, and consequent approached and being challenged, gave the countersign incorrectly. The soldier in advance, supposing him to be an enemy, it being dark, replied. Cincinnati has the facilities and the means to "Mr. that's not right," and wishing to give the pack three quarters of a million, should they be order to fire upon the intruder, instead of giving brought here. the appropriate command, commenced exclaim- There has been a good demand for mess pork ing "bang," "bang," bang," and at the same mo ment began a retrogade movement in "double army contracts and part from speculators, and quick time." Such are some of the farcical inci- prices close at \$9 621/2 @9 75, and holders asking dents which relieve the dull monotony of camp \$10 for the best brands in some cases. The ad lite when the enemy are at a respectable distance. vance of 50c per brl in New York the last half But while on the subject of military orders, it of the week had some influence on the market. may not be amiss to mention that Gen. Lander, There has been a moderate demand for lard at at the battle of Rich Mountain gave some com mands not found in the books. Having ordered market closed firm. Country sold in kegs at 7c, a portion of the command upon the enemy's right and city was held at 714c. Not much put in kegs flank, and when our men were protected by a this season. ledge of rocks, the General took his stand on Bulk pork very dull, and sides, which were sold the rocks ane ordered "down boys and load-now a week ago at 41gc, and held at 414c, were offerup and give them b-ll," both of which the boys ed the last three days at 4c, and shoulders at did right gallantly, and those who ought to know assert that the very small loss of life on the part Irish packers were the chief purchasers, and they of the Federal forces, was chiefly to be attributed have stopped buying, hence this dullness. to the terrible fire of his small squad, from which meats advanced to \$2 35 for shoulders and 33/40 it may be fairly concluded that precision of language, and strict conformity to the formulas in the book are by no means necessary to effective operations against the enemy. It has been often remarked and with much truth "that men in bartle swear unconsciously." and 'tis not in the least nominal rate for shoulders, sides and clear sides. surprising they should, for it is enough to make as piously inclined man as my humble self swear, ter rate for canvassed. The quotations given in when he thinks of the unpardonable wickedness our last had reference to those done up in paper of those who brought about this unnatural war- alone and packed in that shape. swearing won't do, or else the Confederates were | Quite an active demand arose for flour about certain of success; something more serious is necessary and General Lander is quite conscious of the fact—and hence he is determined to "hurt small, owing to the extreme high rate, and also somebody," or get "somebody hurt." at Somerset, and the boys are all "freezing" for north of the city, thus cutting off the water pow-

We have just received the news of the victory | consequent upon a break in the canal a few miles a dash on their own account, fearing that if an opportunity do not soon offer they will forget how the thing is done.

We have here the 13th and 7th Indiana, which with the 14th insures victory whenever they encounter their face. The 12th above the properture of the city, thus cutting off the water power, prices advanced fully 15c per barrel, but at the close last evening the demand had fallen off and the market closed quiet but firm at \$4 15@4 20 tor superfine and low extra, and \$4 25@4 35 for family and fancy, and \$4 40@4 60 for choice

counter their foes. The 13th chaps have no more prudence than to believe that the Govern- Wheat advanced to 88@90c for red and 95@ ment could safely let out to them the contract for | 98c for white, and some choice Kentucky brought finishing this war, and if they had the job, would be too selfish to take any partners. The 7th think they are an army of themselves, and they at the decline. Whisky advanced to 16c, closing would soon make the same impression upon the "secesh," if they had permission to "go in on their own hook!" And as for the 14th, they can clean them both out, with a regiment or two of rebels thrown in.

The decime. Whisay advanced to too, closing firm. An active demand for pork and lard cooperage from Illinois, and pork barrels advanced to \$1 25@1 30 and lard tierces to \$1 30@1 40. Slack hidds and flour barrels are also higher. In the grocery market there has been no change as

disheartening enough, but appearances indicate an improvement, and then look out for an end of big talk, and the beginning of "hot work." Couldn't you come out and try camp-life for a few days?—twould do you good. We have plenty and to spare, with solids and liquids, to which you shall be welcome, particularly should you confine yourself to the former, in accordance with your well-known aversion to the latter.

"The Garden State"—Illinois formed her present State Constitution in 1820, with a population of 64,000. She is now forming a new Constitution, her inhabitants having increased to 1,711,000, and far outgrown the old fixtures of Government. The "Garden State" has, in forty-Dot't you think water was, after all, intended chiefly for "navigation purposes?"
Yours, &c.,

The weather for the last ten days had been regards coffee, but sugar is 1/2c lower and molas-

WHOLE NO. 1,178.

for the Past Week.

gold from day to day as the case may be. The plan reported to have been agreed upon by the Committee, to issue demand Treasury notes and make them a legal tender and redeem them in 6 per cent. United States stocks seems to have

met the general approval of the citizens of the

deed this is the only feasible plan it would seem

because it can not be expected that the Govern-

ment can obtain loans on a specie basis to carry

which would add to its expenses wonderfully

There is no doubt that the people are willing and anxious that such a policy shall be adopted.

Idle capital is accumulating rapidly, and the opportunities of safe investment diminishing in a

similar ratio, and this will continue to be the case

while this war lasts, and hence it is, that wherev-

er there is the mere shadow of a probability of an

advance in the price of any article of produce, investments are being made in it with surprising

It is supposed that should the plan of the com-

mittee, to which we allude, be adopted, the result

regarded a necessary consequence, because the

the portion of it which can be hoarded and per-

mitted to lie idle, must be a very small one in-

deed, so that necessity will keep the great bulk

of it in circulation. And then our imports of

while the war lasts, and will not exceed in value,

tic produce, thus rendering the export of gold to

vantage here, will not take it to other countries.

nature. All those considered first class borrow

ers have generally a surplus capital, and need very

cent. and no trouble in obtaining call loans at 6@

Exchange has been steady during the week

Gold has fluctuated from 21/2 to 31/2 premium

from day to day, and from 1 to 216 premium

buying. The closing quotations for gold and ex-

Gold has become as much an article of specu-

lation in New York as any of the fancy stocks,

circulation in gold as usual, but the Ohio banks

ular customers. Their notes are still regarded,

interfered with business to some extent, cutting

from whence some lots arrived the last three days,

no doubt that a large number can still be had in

to the fact that many of our city mills were idle,

one years, multiplied her people thirty-one times
—a more rapid growth than any other American

dressed \$3@3 20.

were as follows:

7 per cent.

fluctuations.

if they come up to our foreign exports of domes

Military Items. -Nineteen newspaper correspondents accompany the Mississippi expedition. Seven of them represent the New York press.

-The splendid gray charger ridden by Zollicoffer in the Mill Spring fight was mounted by ulations promulgated with reference to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the mem-bers of the Committee on Ways and Means, are Col. Fry, after his horse was shot and disabled. The horse fairly belongs to the Colonel as the used to put up or down the prices of stocks and of

"spoils of war." -Gen. Scott's coachman, whose capture by the rebels, after the battle of Bull Run, was believed to have been made with his own consent, has returned among the exchanged prisoners. He says that he made every effort to escape, and

loyal States and it is not improbable that this plan or something resembling it will be adopted; did escape once, but was recaptured. -Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has recently been on a visit to the 10th Ohio regiment,

-James E. Murdoch, the great actor, has two

sons in the Union army. -The friends of Colonel Manson are urging the President to appoint him a Brigadier General for gallant conduct displayed in the recent engage-

ment with Zollicoffer's forces. -Lieutenant Colonel Norris, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel Mahan, of the 14th Indiana, have resigned. The health of the latter would not admit of his remaining longer in

would be a large advance in gold and sterling exchange, but we cannot see why ihis should be -The "loyal" Republican who last summer declared that the Union was "a d-d humbug and amount of gold in the country is very large, and not worth h-1 room," is now understood to be in favor of emancipating and arming the slaves. He has no faith in the courage and ability of white men to fight the battles of the Constitution

foreign goods are now light, and must remain so and the Union. -Michael Grady, of Lufayette, a member of Co. I, 10th regiment, was wounded in the battle of Mill Spring on the 19th inst. A musket ball pay for our imports wholly unnecessary; and the amount of foreign capital which will be with-drawn, will be small so long as we remain at entered his neck on the left side, and he writes to his mother that in its course through it knocked

peace with European nations, because foreign out most of his teeth. He is now in the hospital capitalists, while they can use their money to ad-The demand for money is of the most limited - Major Sabin, of the 59th Indiana regiment, recruiting at Gosport, has now 800 men, and the regiment is filling up rapidly. The regiment witt First class short paper is in demand at 10 per

probably soon remove to New Albany, and camp at the Fair Grounds. - The accounts of the battle of Somerset concur in stating that it was the bayonets of the bully

Germans from Cincinnati-the 9th Ohio Militia selling rates, under the news from New York, -that materially contributed to the decisive vic-- A correspondent, writing concerning the battle of Somerset, Ky., says that the only troops in the active fight were Woolford's three hundred, the Indiana 10th, Kentucky 4th, Minnesota

in time to give one volley. The 10th Kentucky and is being sold "short" daily, hence its sudden and the regulars were not there, as represented by The Indiana banks continue to redeem their -DECEASED SOLDIERS .- The following soldiers have suspended "according to law," as regards died in the general hospitals in Louisville, during

2d, and Ohio 9th, the Kentucky 12th getting up

the week ending January 24th, 1862: January 17th .- Hixon Simons, Co. F, 57th Indiana: David Steurer, Co. I, 30th Indiana. January 18-Henry Rider, Co. I, 30th Indiana; Oliver Maris, Co. A, 38th Indiana; Matthew

Burns, Co. C, 40th Indiana.

January 19-Altaero Felter, Co. I, 34th Indiana; Samuel Wathorn, Co. D, 34th Indiana. January 20-Lowry M. Glass, Co. K, 37th Indiana; Samuel Withrow, Co. D. 39th Indiana. January 21-George Heck, 39th Indiana; Dixon Underwood, Co. G. 38th Indiana.

January 22-E. C. Macy, Co. G. 36th Indiana; Noah Bennett, Co. F. 37th Indiana; M. Lewelen, Co. F. 38th Indiana. John Stansbury, Co. C, 30th Indiana.

January 23-Adam Sworswoller, Co. G, 30th At St. Louis the following deaths are re-

January 20-Andrew Baker; Co. H, 22d In-January 21-James L. Powell, Co. D, 25th In-

diana; John W. Stevens, Co. I. 25th Indiana. January 24-John L. Driscoll, Co. I, 25th In--Colonel Steele's Speech.-Last Tuesday evening, January 21st, we had the pleasure of hearing an address from Colonel Steele, of the 34th regiment, explaining the reason of his resignation, and also describing the situation of that division of the army, which, he was sorry to say,

was not so favorable as he could desire. His resignation proceeded from two causes: The expo-.. 200@2203 05@3 15 sure and arduous duties of camp life brought on an The nominal quotations for live at the close attack of rheumatism and rendered him unfit for was \$3 15@3 30, and the rates obtainable for service; and, secondly, his superior officers tyranized over him to a degree unendurable, and the The receipts for the past week and the season inferior officers were disobedient and turbulent, and continually conspired against him to procure his removal, in order that they might stand a Total for the week 33,292 chance of promotion. And so, to prevent the regiment being torn asunder and disgraced by in-ternal dissension, he resigned his command, and thus prevented further disturbance. With one exception this is the largest number His speech was mild and conciliatory, forming ever packed in this city before. No doubt now that the packing will reach half a million this quite a contrast with his unreasonable enthusiasm

a few months ago. He bewailed the calamity of war, and regretted that American citizens were seeking to destroy one another; he said that the reason why the two armies did not hasten a genconsiderable number to this market from thence. eral engagement was because every soldier felt in his own bosom that he was fighting his own brethren, and was naturally very reluctant; and although their hands were raised to strike, yet they hesitated to deal the destructive blow, be the greater portion of the week, in part to fill cause they could not feel otherwise than as brethren of the same blood and lineage. He did not talk this way six months ago. Then he called the Southerners traitors, tories, enemies

to free Government and secession scoundrels, and enjoined every man to go and fight them till no "rebel" should be left to tell the tale; but now he mildly terms them "erring brethren," and does not seem to be so desperately rantankerous for war as formerly. He is no doubt convinced that war is not the way to reconstruct the Union; he hoped that the omnipotent power might avert the dire calamity of any further conflicts, and expressed the earnest desire that the bitter cup may

useless destruction of the property of Southern men by the Northern forces, which he said was making bitter enemies of those who had been and who otherwise would be friends. Why could not Col. Steele have carried his arguments a little farther, and made the admission that waging war upon them, and killing them by the thousand is no way to reconstruct the Union, and make friends of those who are unfriendly toward us in consequence of the injury and ill treatment in-flicted upon them by the North? The Colonel assured us, however, that his boys were "nice

boys," and did not molest private property.

He concluded by predicting that if the war continued a year longer, there would be a powerful effort to transform it into an abolition war. The wonder with us is why Col. Steele did not see this long ago. We said at the first that it was an abolition war, and we say so yet. It is an abolition crusade and was so intended by Lincoln and other chiefs of the departments, who steer the machine, and the subaltern officers and soldiers who have no power to object.

Upon the whole, we rather liked Col. Steele's

speech. It was delivered with calmness and em-bodied a conservative sentiment. But the best evidence that it was a good speech is that the Abolitionists don't like it because he repudiated the idea of making it an emancipation war-they are as mad as hornets. - Blackford Dem - POLITICS OF OUR GENERALS .- The following

Generals in the Union army are Democrats: McClellan, Halleck, Buell, Rosecrans, Sherman, Wood, Dix, Butler, Burnside, McDowell. The following are Republicans: Fremont, Banks, Lane, Pheips.

These do not, of course, include all the Generals in the army, but they include the most active and prominent, and about the same proportion would be maintained were we to cite the whole

Thus: while every Democrat in the land has been considered unfit to hold a civil office, virtually few but "northern doughfaces" and "proslavery" men have been thought competent to take command of an army in defence of the Union against the South!